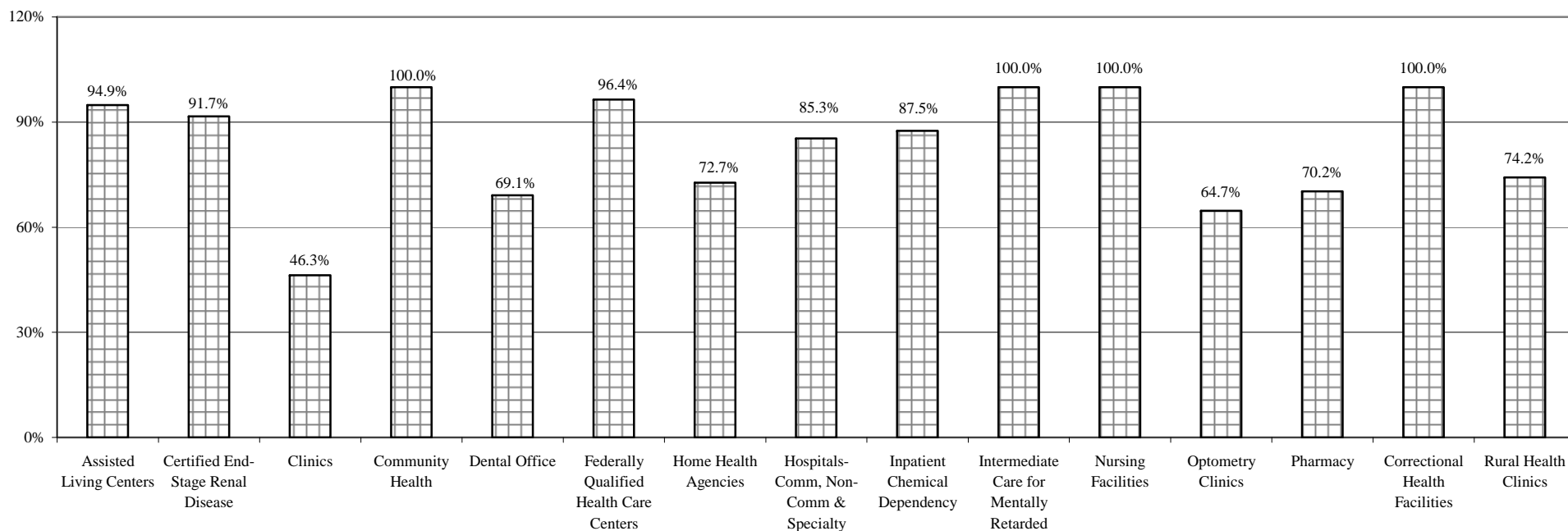


Facility Type

Figure 15 illustrates the return rates for each facility type. Community health, intermediate care for mentally retarded, nursing facilities, and correctional health facilities all had a 100 percent return rates on their surveys. Assisted living centers, certified end-stage renal disease, and federally qualified health care centers all fell within the 90 percent range for return rates on their surveys. Hospitals and inpatient chemical dependency both fell within the 80 percent range for return rates on their surveys. Home health agencies, pharmacies, and rural health clinics all fell within the 70 percent range for return rates on their surveys. Dental offices and optometry clinics both fell within the 60 percent range for return rates on their surveys. Clinics had the lowest return rate of 46.3 percent.

chemical dependency both fell within the 80 percent range for return rates on their surveys. Home health agencies, pharmacies, and rural health clinics all fell within the 70 percent range for return rates on their surveys. Dental offices and optometry clinics both fell within the 60 percent range for return rates on their surveys. Clinics had the lowest return rate of 46.3 percent.

Figure 15
Return Rates by Type of Facility

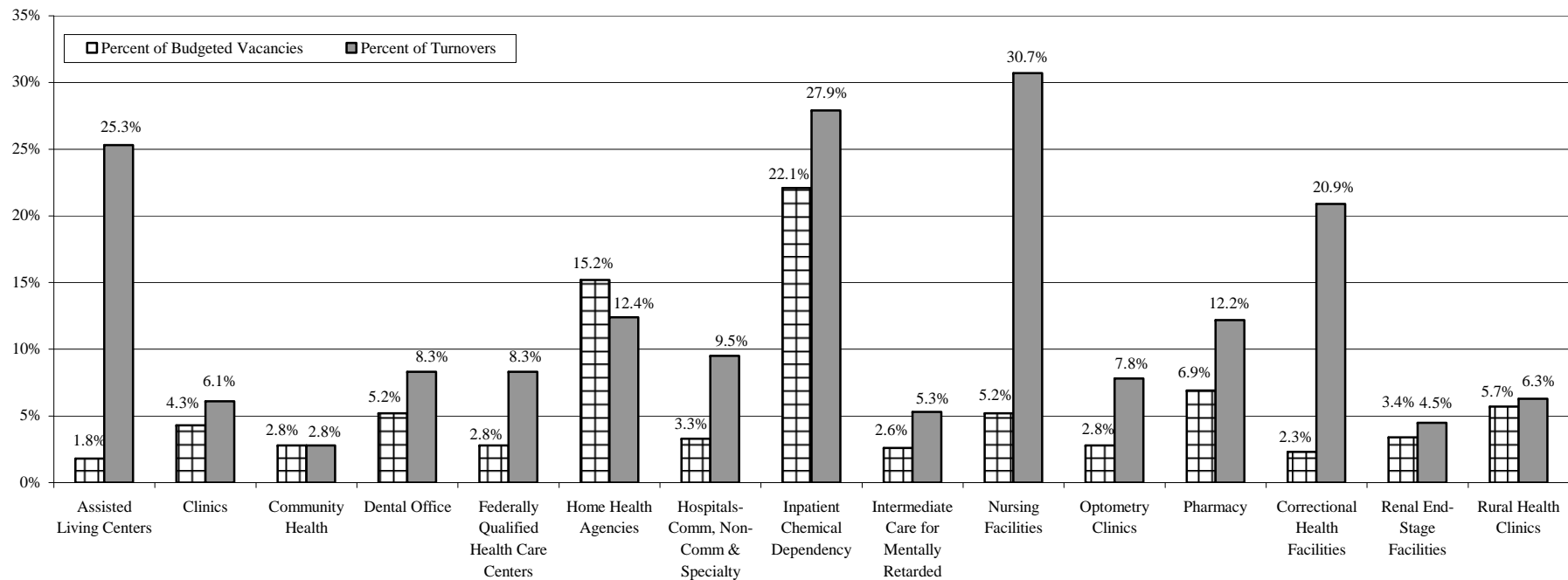


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 16 illustrates the percent of budgeted vacancies and turnovers for each facility type. The facility with the lowest percent of budgeted vacancies was assisted living centers with 1.8 percent; while the facility with the highest percent of budgeted vacancies was inpatient chemical dependency with 22.1 percent.

22.1 percent. The facility with the lowest percent of turnovers was community health with 2.8 percent while the facility with the highest percent of turnovers was nursing facilities with 30.7 percent.

Figure 16
Percent of Budgeted Vacancies and Turnovers by Type of Facility



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Assisted Living Centers

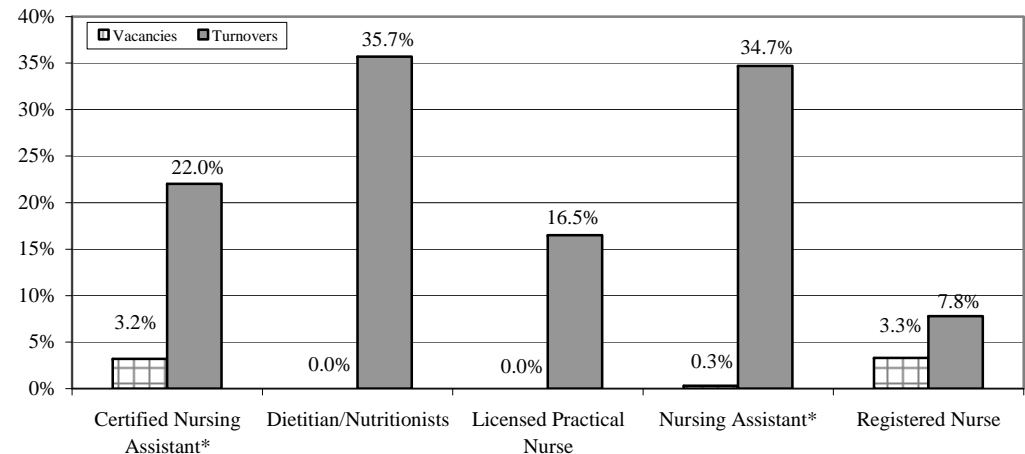
Out of the 156 assisted living centers in South Dakota, 148 returned their survey for a return rate of 94.9 percent. Figure 17 shows health care professionals that are employed in assisted living centers. They include certified nursing assistant, dietitian/nutritionists, licensed practical nurse, nursing assistant, and registered nurse. The position with the highest vacancy rate is registered nurse with 3.3 percent, while the position with the lowest vacancy rate is dietitian/nutritionists and licensed practical nurse both with 0.0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate is dietitian/nutritionists with 35.7 percent, while the position with the lowest turnover rate is registered nurse with 7.8 percent. Overall, in 2007, assisted living centers had 1.8 percent of budgeted vacancies and 25.3 percent of turnovers, while in 2006, assisted living centers had 3.8 percent budgeted vacancies and 27.6 percent of turnovers.

Figure 18 shows the responses why vacancies were hard-to-fill in assisted living centers. The top response for why vacancies were hard-to-fill was “lack of applicants.” The second highest response was “job entails shift work of undesirable hours.” The third highest response was “applicants lack the qualifications we want.”

Assisted Living Center Defined

An assisted living center is defined as any institution, rest home, boarding home, place, building, or agency which is maintained and operated to provide personal care and services which meet some need beyond basic provision of food, shelter, and laundry. This care and service shall be provided by competent and qualified individuals who shall maintain a minimum of .8 hours.

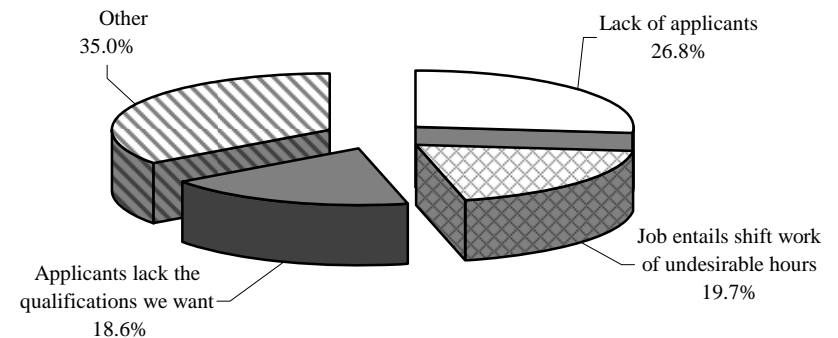
Figure 17
Assisted Living Centers – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: * Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants.

Figure 18
Assisted Living Centers – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Clinics

Out of the 324 clinics surveyed in South Dakota, 150 returned their surveys for a return rate of 46.3 percent. Figure 20, on the next page, shows the key health care professionals that are employed in clinics. The position with the highest vacancy rate was certified registered nurse anesthetist with 16.7 percent, while the positions with the lowest vacancy rate were cardiovascular technician, cardiovascular technologist, clinical nurse specialist, diagnostic medical sonographer/ultrasonographer, medical laboratory technician/CLT, nuclear medical technologist, occupational therapist, respiratory therapist, audiologist, certified nurse midwife, physical therapist, and radiological technologist all with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was medical transcriptionist with 12.1 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were cardiovascular technician, cardiovascular technologist, clinical nurse specialist, diagnostic medical sonographer/ultrasonographer, medical laboratory technician/CLT, nuclear medical technologist, occupational therapist, respiratory therapist,

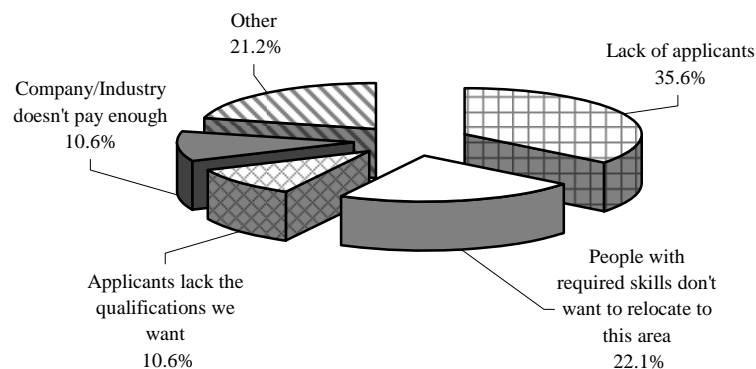
certified registered nurse anesthetist, and speech pathologist/SLP all with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, clinics had 4.3 percent of budgeted vacancies and 6.1 percent of turnovers; compared to 2006 when clinics had 3.9 percent budgeted vacancies and 7.0 percent of turnovers.

Figure 19 shows the reasons why vacancies were hard-to-fill in clinics. The top response for why vacancies were hard-to-fill was “lack of applicants.” The second highest response was “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.” The third highest response was tied between “company/industry doesn’t pay enough” and “applicants lack the qualifications we want.”

Clinics Defined

An institution, building, or part of a building where patients who do not require hospitalization or institutionalization are cared for.

Figure 19
Clinics – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 20
Clinics – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers

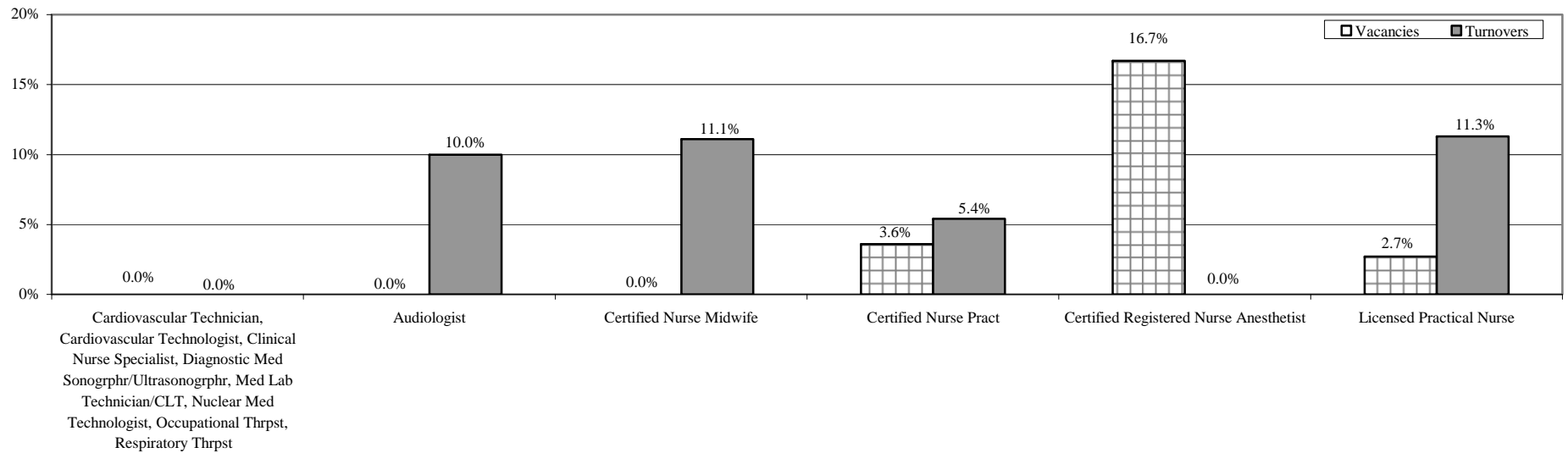
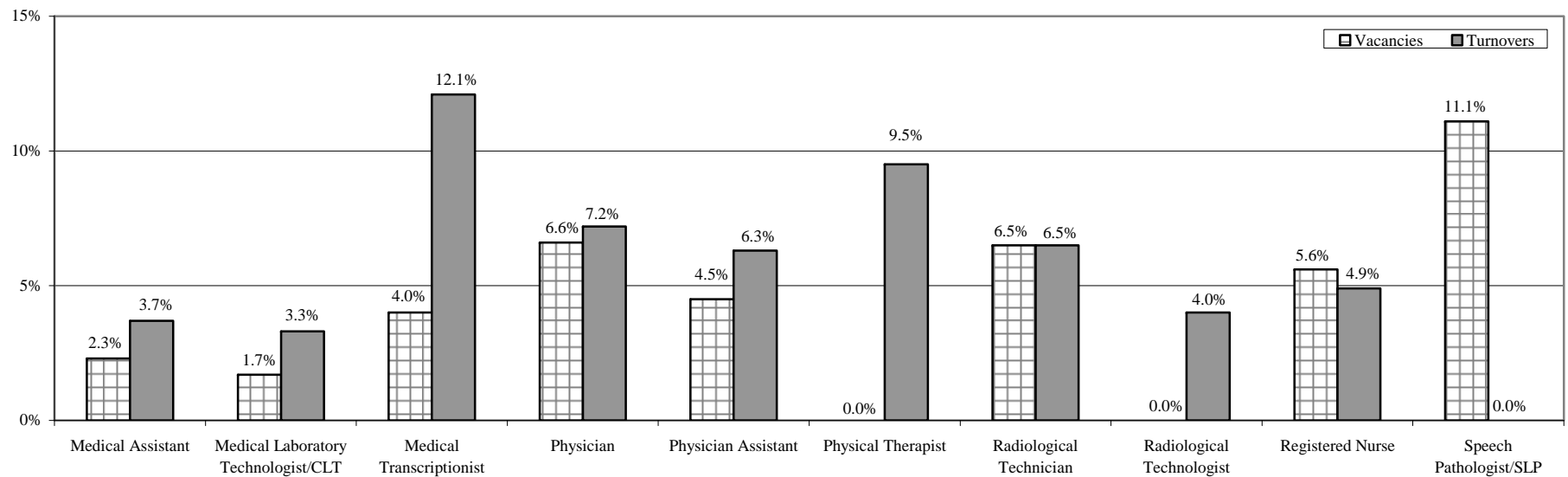


Figure 20
Clinics – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers (continued)



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: There were no radiation therapists in clinics in 2007.

Community Health

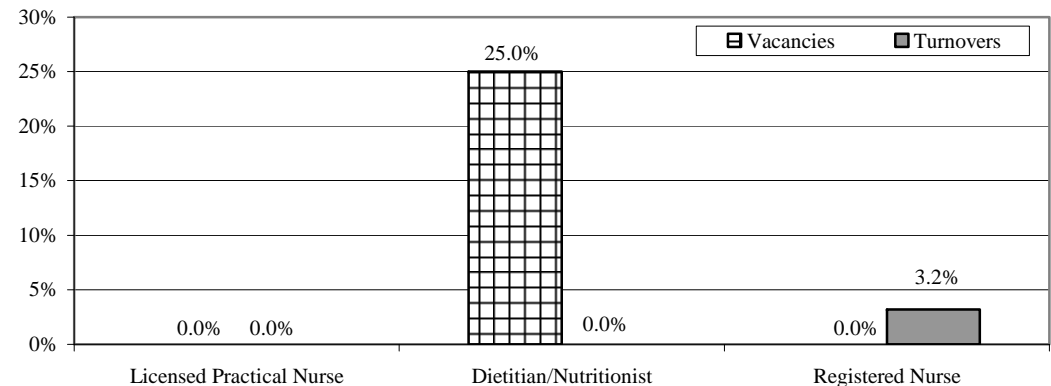
All 64 of the community health facilities in South Dakota returned their surveys for a return rate of 100 percent. Figure 21 shows health care professionals that are employed in community health facilities. They include licensed practical nurse, dietitian/nutritionist, nutrition educator, registered nurse, and social worker. The position with the highest vacancy rate was dietitian/nutritionist with 25 percent, while the positions with the lowest vacancy rate were licensed practical nurse and registered nurse both with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was registered nurse with 3.2 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were licensed practical nurse and dietitian/nutritionist both with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, community health facilities had 2.8 percent of budgeted vacancies and 2.8 percent of turnovers. This was the first year community health facilities were surveyed.

Figure 22 shows the responses why vacancies were hard-to-fill in community health facilities. The top response was tied among “lack of applicants,” “company/industry doesn’t pay enough,” and “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.”

Community Health Facilities Defined

The Department of Health Office of Community Health Services and Public Health Alliance provides public health services to all ages. This includes a network of primary and preventive programs and services that care for, inform, and instruct South Dakotans to help them develop and maintain a healthier lifestyle and quality of life. Professional nursing and nutrition staff in the office work with individuals, families, and communities to make sure they have the best possible health outcomes.

Figure 21
Community Health Facilities – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers

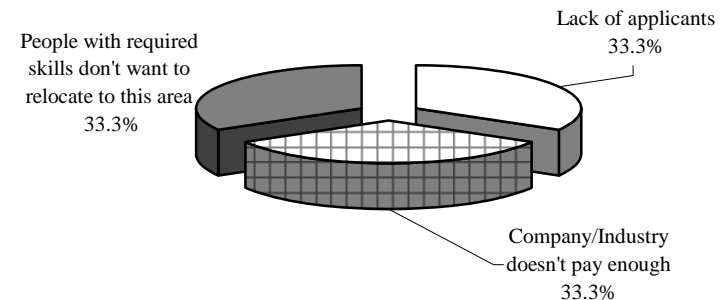


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: There were no social workers in community health facilities in 2007.

There were only part-time nutrition educators (35) in community health facilities in 2007.

Figure 22
Community Health Facilities – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill

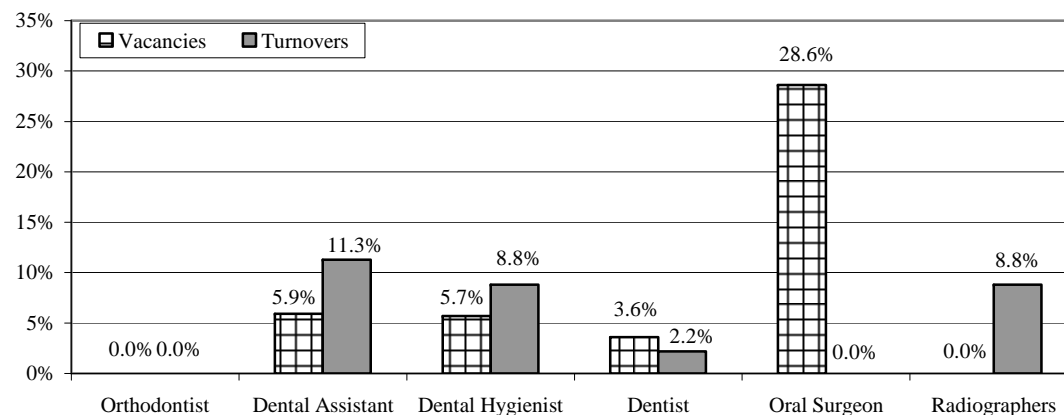


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Dental Office

Out of the 259 dental offices surveyed in South Dakota, 179 returned their surveys for a return rate of 69.1 percent. Figure 23 shows health care professionals that are employed in dental offices. They include dental assistant, dental hygienist, dentist, orthodontist, oral surgeon, and radiographers. The position with the highest vacancy rate was oral surgeon with 28.6 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were orthodontist and radiographers both with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was dental assistant with 11.3 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were orthodontist and oral surgeon both with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, dental offices had 5.2 percent of budgeted vacancies and 8.3 percent of turnovers. This was the first year dental offices were surveyed.

Figure 23
Dental Office – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers



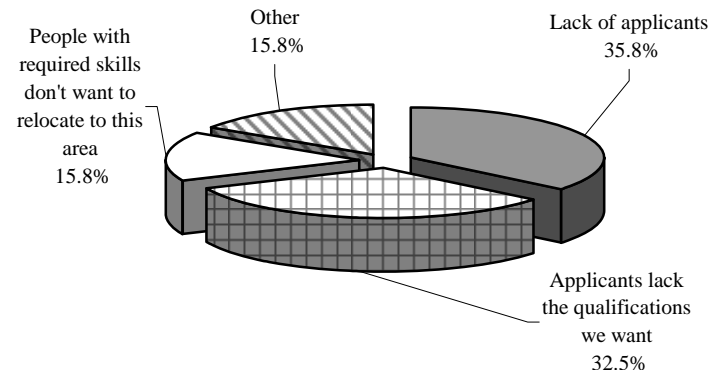
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 24 shows the responses why vacancies were hard-to-fill in dental offices. The top response was “lack of applicants.” The second highest response was “applicants lack the qualifications we want.” The third highest response was “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.”

Dental Office Defined

An institution, building, or a part of a building where patients receive diagnosis, treatment, prescription or operation for any disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition or the teeth, gums, or jaw.

Figure 24
Dental Office – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Federally Qualified Health Care Centers

Out of the 28 federally qualified health care centers surveyed in South Dakota, 27 returned their surveys for a return rate of 96.4 percent. Figure 26, on the next page, shows the key health care professionals that are employed in federally qualified health care centers. The position with the highest vacancy rate was certified nurse practitioner with 12.5 percent, while the positions with the lowest vacancy rate were diagnostic medical sonographer/ultrasonographer, medical laboratory technologist/CLT, physician assistant, radiological technician, medical assistant, medical laboratory technician/CLT, medical transcriptionist, and registered nurse all with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was medical transcriptionist with 30 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were diagnostic medical sonographer/ultrasonographer, medical laboratory technologist/CLT, physician assistant, radiological technician, and physician all with 0 percent. Overall, in 2006, federally

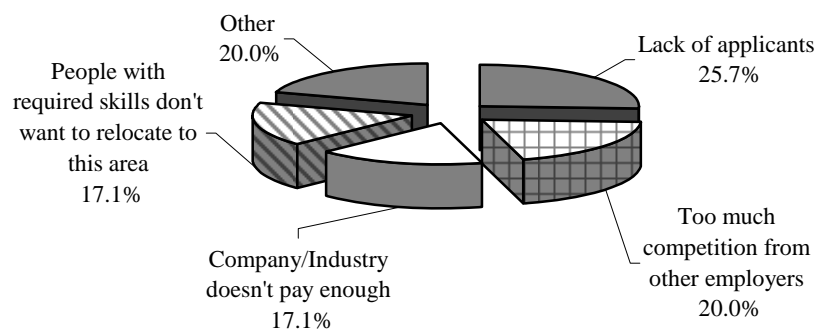
qualified health care centers had 2.8 percent of budgeted vacancies and 8.3 percent of turnovers. This was the first year federally qualified health care centers were surveyed.

Figure 25 shows the reasons why vacancies were hard-to-fill in federally qualified health care centers. The top response for why vacancies were hard-to-fill was “lack of applicants.” The second highest response was “too much competition from other employers.” The third highest response was tied between “company/industry doesn’t pay enough” and “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.”

Federally Qualified Health Care Centers Defined

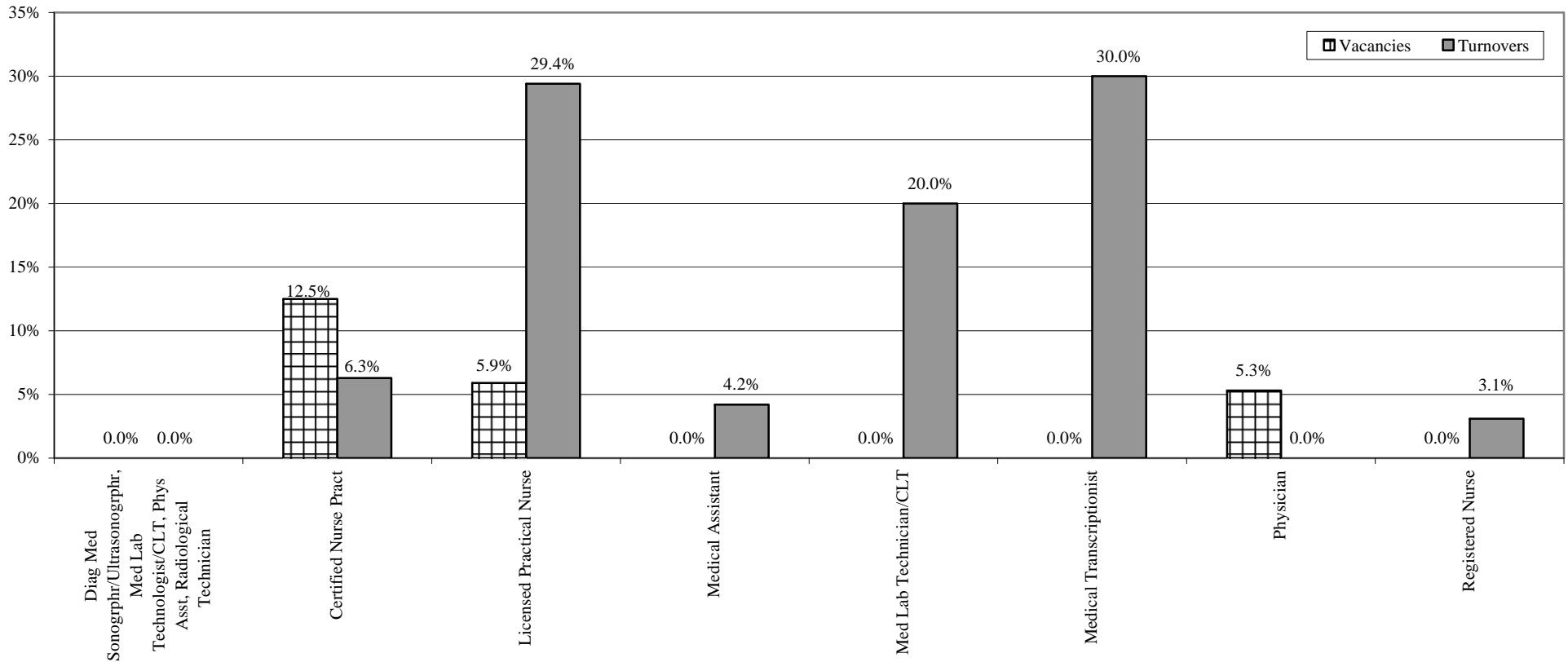
Provide comprehensive primary care to anyone, regardless of ability to pay or to those at 200 percent of the poverty level on a sliding fee scale.

Figure 25
Federally Qualified Health Care Centers – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 26
Federally Qualified Health Care Centers – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: There were no audiologist, cardiovascular technician, cardiovascular technologist, clinical nurse specialist, nuclear medical technologist, occupational therapist, physical therapist, radiation therapist, radiological technologist, respiratory therapist, speech pathologist/SLP in federally qualified health care centers in 2007.

There were only part-time certified nurse midwives (2), certified registered nurse anesthetist (1) in federally qualified health care centers in 2007.

Home Health Agencies

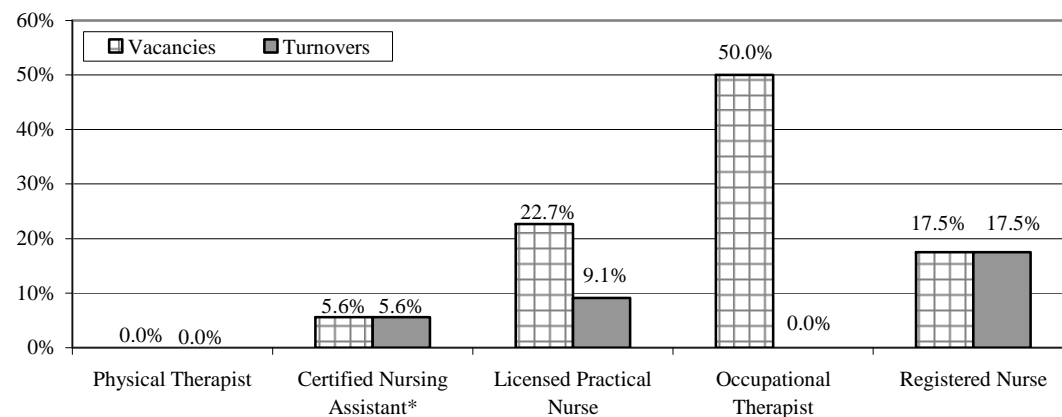
Out of the 55 home health agencies in South Dakota, 40 returned their surveys for a return rate of 72.7 percent. Figure 27 shows health care professionals that are employed in home health agencies. They include certified nursing assistant, licensed practical nurse, occupational therapist, occupational therapist assistant, physical therapist, physical therapist assistant, registered nurse, social worker, and speech pathologist/SLP. The position with the highest vacancy rate was occupational therapist with 50 percent, while the position with the lowest vacancy rate was physical therapist with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was registered nurse with 17.5 percent, while the position with the lowest turnover rate was physical therapist and occupational therapist with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, home health agencies had 15.2 percent of budgeted vacancies and 12.4 percent of turnovers, while in 2006, home health agencies had 6.5 percent of budgeted vacancies and 6.9 percent of turnovers.

Figure 28 shows the reasons why vacancies were hard-to-fill in home health agencies. The top response for why vacancies were hard-to-fill was “lack of applicants.” The second highest response was “applicants lack the qualifications we want.” The third highest response was “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.”

Home Health Agency Defined

Home health agency is defined either as a public or private agency that provides skilled nursing services and at least one other service, directly or under contract, to individuals in their homes.

Figure 27
Home Health Agencies – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers



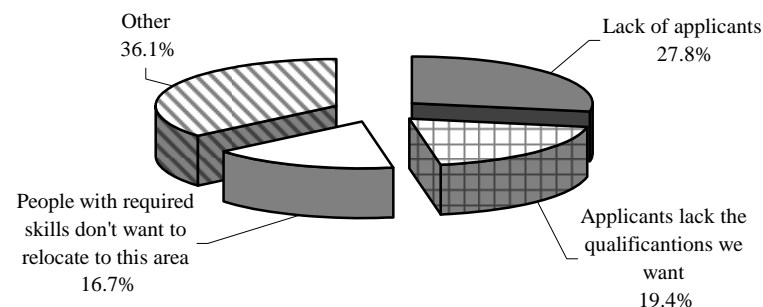
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: * Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants.

Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

There were only part-time occupational therapist assistant (1), physical therapist assistant (5), social worker (7), speech pathologist/SLP (9) in home health agencies in 2007.

Figure 28
Home Health Agencies – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Hospitals

Out of the 68 hospitals (community, non-community, and specialized) in South Dakota, 58 returned their surveys for a return rate of 85.3 percent. Figure 30, on the next page, shows health care professionals that are employed in hospitals. The position with the highest vacancy rate was tied between clinical nurse specialist and podiatrist both with 25 percent, while the positions with the lowest vacancy rate were chiropractor, emergency medical technician, massage therapist, registered record administrator, accredited record technician, audiologist, certified dietary manager, medical assistant, medical transcriptionist, nuclear medical technologist, paramedic, physical therapist assistant, and radiological technologist all with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was radiation therapist with 25 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were chiropractor, emergency medical technicians, massage therapist, registered record administrator, clinical nurse specialist, and podiatrist, all with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, hospitals had 3.3 percent of budgeted vacancies and 9.5 percent of turnovers, while in 2006, hospitals had 3.1 percent

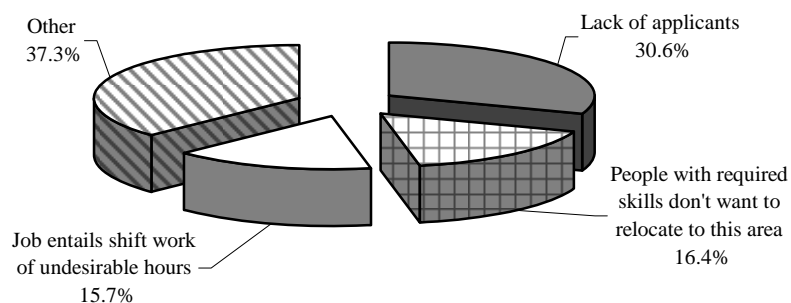
of budgeted vacancies and 8.3 percent of turnovers.

Figure 29 shows the responses why vacancies were hard-to-fill in hospitals. The top three responses for why vacancies were hard-to-fill were “lack of applicants,” “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area,” and “job entails shift work of undesirable hours,” respectively.

Hospitals Defined

Hospital is defined as an establishment with an organized medical staff with permanent facilities that include inpatient beds and is primarily engaged in providing, by or under the supervision of physicians, to inpatients any of the following services: diagnostic or therapeutic services for medical diagnosis, treatment, or care of injured, disabled or sick persons; obstetrical services including the care of the newborn; rehabilitation services for injured, disabled or sick persons.

Figure 29
Hospitals – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 30
Hospitals – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers

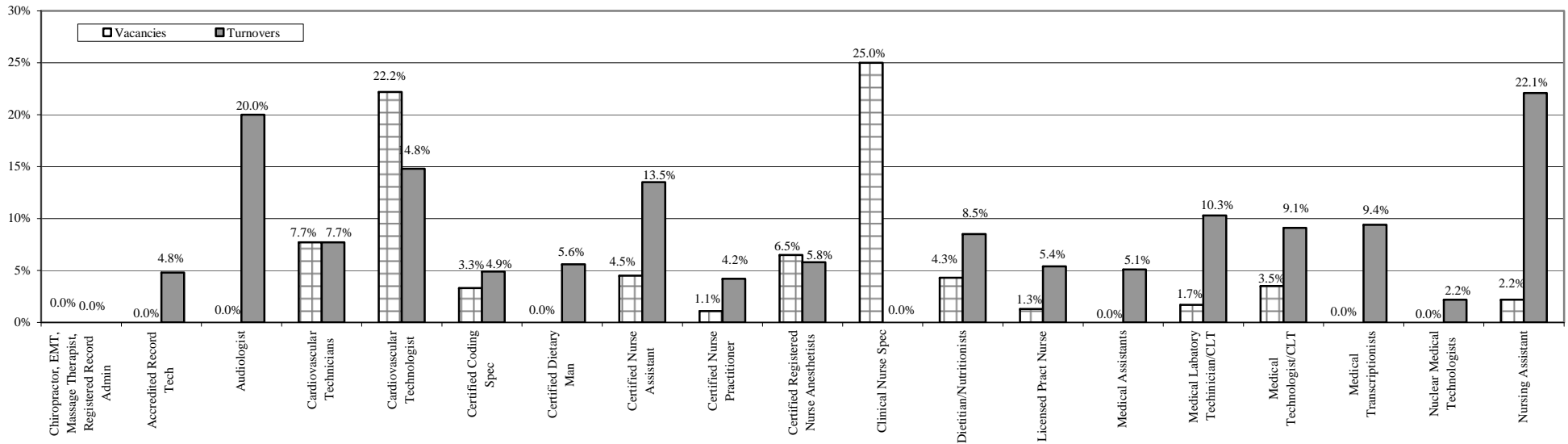
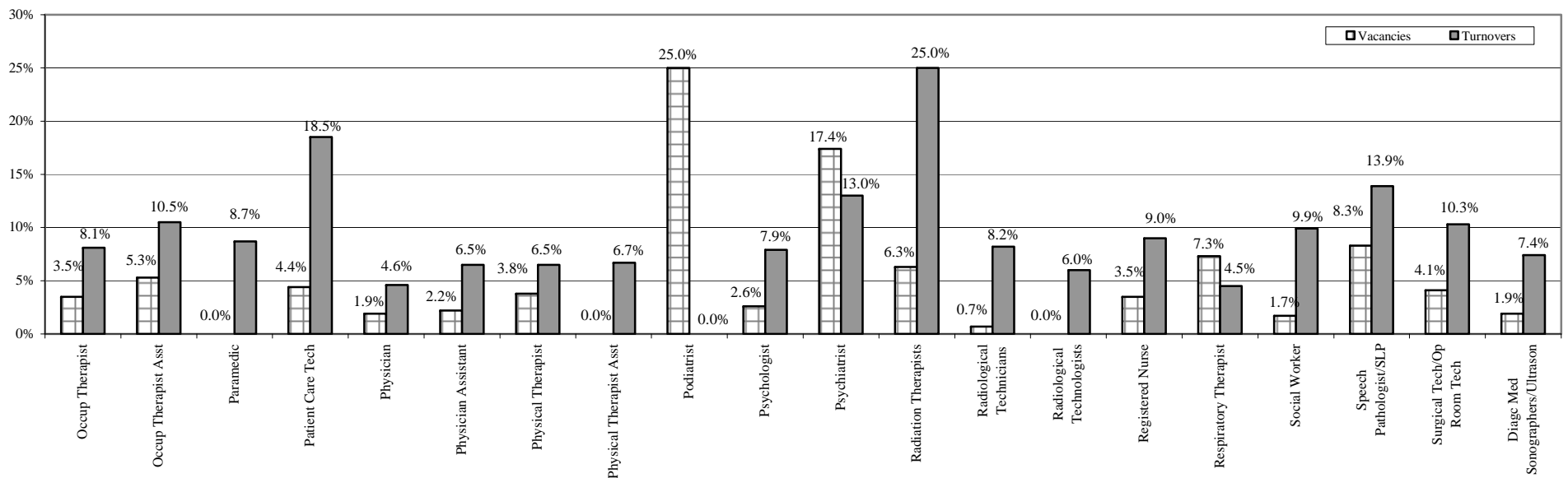


Figure 30
Hospitals – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers (continued)



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records
 Note: *Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants.
 Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Inpatient Chemical Dependency Facilities

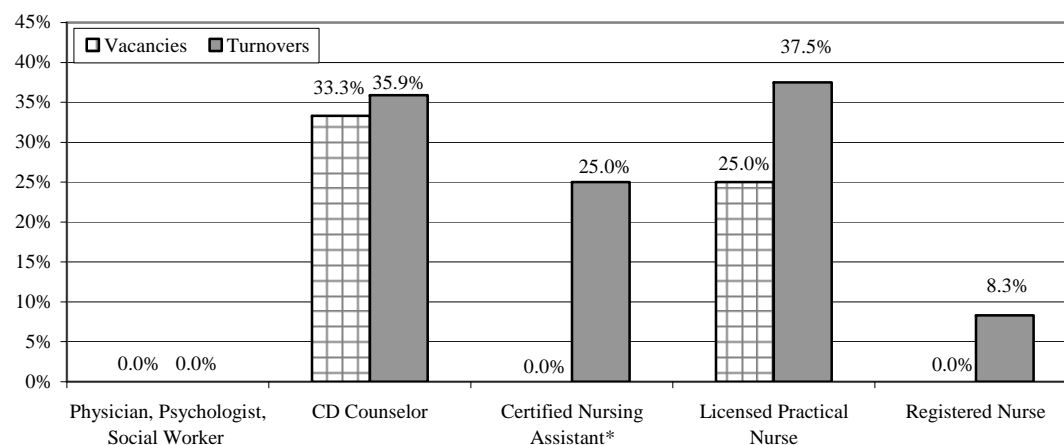
Out of the eight inpatient chemical dependency facilities in South Dakota, seven returned their surveys for a return rate of 87.5 percent. Figure 31 shows health care professionals that are employed in inpatient chemical dependency facilities. They include CD counselor, certified nursing assistant, dietitian/nutritionists, licensed practical nurse, nursing assistant, physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, registered nurse, and social worker. The position with the highest vacancy rate was CD counselor with 33.3 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were physician, psychologist, social worker, certified nursing assistant, and registered nurse all with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was licensed practical nurse with 37.5 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were physician, psychologist, and social worker, all with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, inpatient chemical dependency facilities had 22.1 percent of budgeted vacancies and 27.9 percent of turnovers, while in 2006, inpatient chemical dependency facilities had 0 percent of budgeted vacancies and 24.3 percent of turnovers.

Figure 32 shows the responses why vacancies were hard-to-fill in inpatient chemical dependency facilities. The top response was “applicants lack the qualifications we want.” The second highest response was “company/industry doesn’t pay enough.” The third highest response was tied between “lack of applicants” and “job entails shift work of undesirable hours.”

Inpatient Chemical Dependency Defined

Inpatient chemical dependency facility is defined as a facility which provides a structured inpatient treatment program for alcoholism or drug abuse.

Figure 31
Chemical Dependency Facilities – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

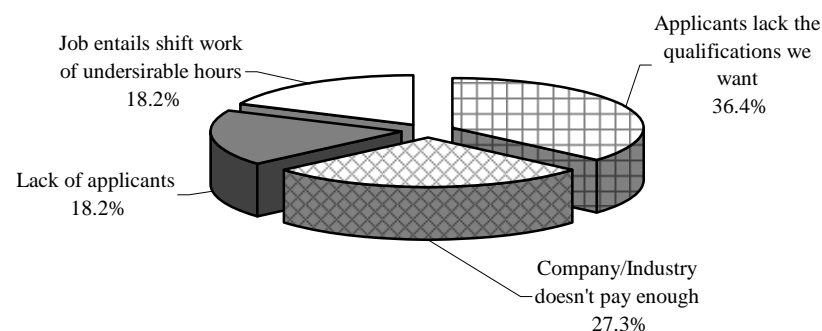
Note: There were only part-time dietitians/nutritionists (2) and psychiatrists (1) in inpatient chemical dependency facilities in 2007.

There were no nursing assistants in inpatient chemical dependency facilities in 2007.

* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants.

Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Figure 32
Chemical Dependency Facilities – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded

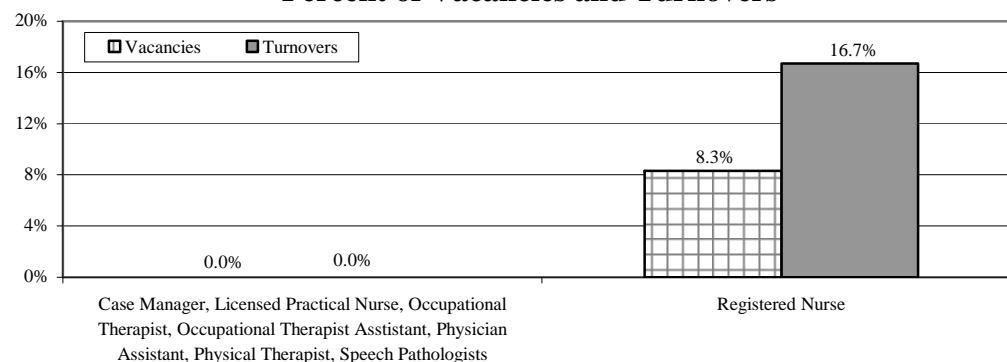
Figure 33 shows health care professionals that are employed in intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. There is only one licensed Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded in South Dakota, which is reflected in this report. The position with the highest vacancy rate was registered nurse with 8.3 percent. The position with highest turnover rate was also registered nurse with 16.7 percent. Overall, in 2007, intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded had 2.6 percent of budgeted vacancies and 5.3 percent of turnovers, while in 2006, intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded had 4.8 percent of budgeted vacancies and 21.4 percent of turnovers.

This year the intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded had no hard-to-fill vacancies; therefore, summary data on hard-to-fill vacancies are not available.

Intermediate Care Facility Defined

An intermediate care facility is defined as an establishment which is maintained and operated for the expressed or implied purpose of providing care for a person or persons, whether for consideration or not, who do not require the degree of care and treatment which a hospital or skilled nursing facility is designed to provide but who, because of their mental or physical condition, require medical care and health services which can be made available to them only through institutional facilities.

Figure 33
Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded –
Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: There were no certified dietary managers, certified nurse practitioners, certified nursing assistants, dietitians/nutritionists, nursing assistants, physicians, physical therapist assistants, psychiatrists, psychologists, restorative aides, and social workers in intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded in 2007.

* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants.

Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Nursing Facilities

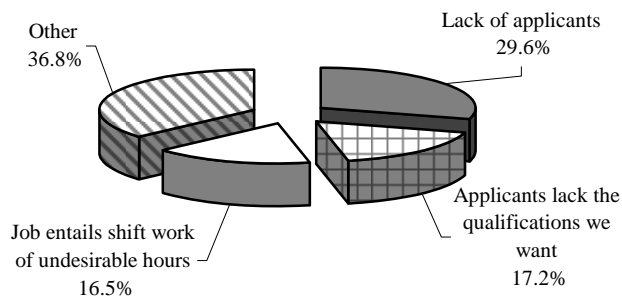
All 111 nursing facilities in South Dakota returned their surveys for a return rate of 100 percent. Figure 35, on the next page, shows health care professionals that are employed in nursing facilities. The position with the highest vacancy rate was dietitian/nutritionist with 11.1 percent, while the positions with the lowest vacancy rate were accredited record technician, certified coding specialist, physician, physical therapist assistant, health unit clerk, physician assistant, and speech pathologist/SLP all with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was physician assistant with 60 percent, while the position with the lowest turnover rate was accredited record technician, certified coding specialist, physician and physical therapist assistant all with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, nursing facilities had 5.2 percent of budgeted vacancies and 30.7 percent of turnovers, while in 2006, nursing facilities had 5.5 percent of budgeted vacancies and 31.8 percent of turnovers.

Figure 34 shows the reasons why vacancies were hard-to-fill in nursing facilities. The top three responses for why vacancies were hard-to-fill were “lack of applicants,” “applicants lack the qualifications we want,” and “job entails shift work of undesirable hours,” respectively.

Nursing Facility Defined

Nursing facility is defined as an establishment which is maintained and operated for the express or implied purpose of providing care to one or more persons, whether for consideration or not, who are not acutely ill but do require nursing care and related medical services of such complexity as to require professional nursing care under the direction of a physician on a 24-hour per day basis.

Figure 34
Nursing Facilities – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 35
Nursing Facilities – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers

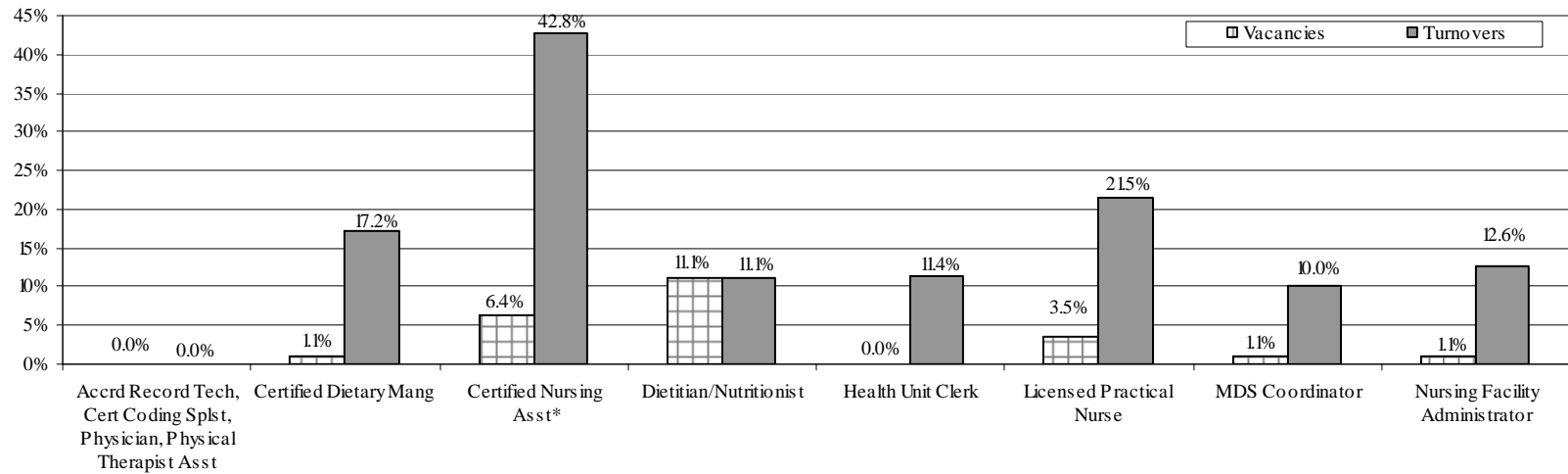
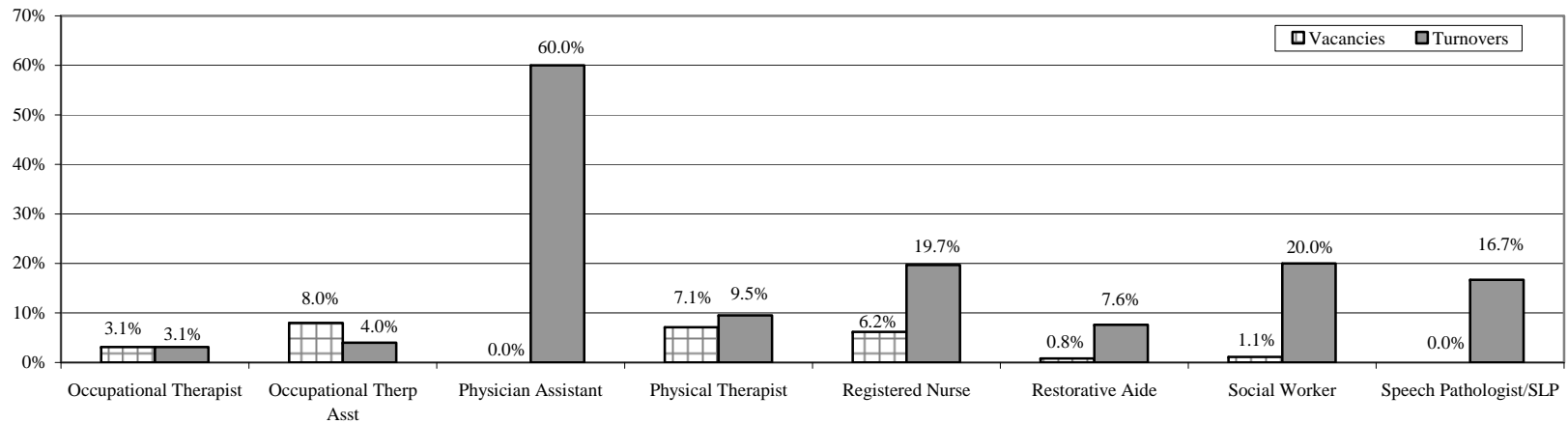


Figure 35
Nursing Facilities – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers (continued)



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: There were only part-time massage therapists (1) in nursing facilities in 2007.

There were no certified nurse practitioners in nursing facilities in 2007.

* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants.

Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistant.

Optometry Clinics

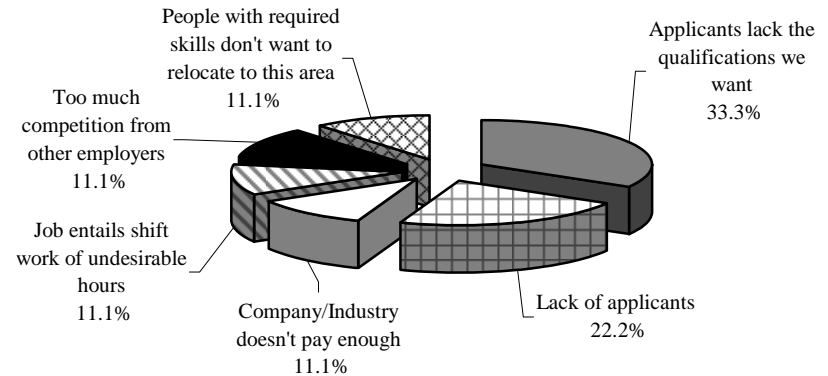
Out of the 119 optometry clinics in South Dakota, 77 returned their surveys for a return rate of 64.7 percent. Only one profession, optometrist, was surveyed in optometry clinics. Optometrists had a vacancy rate of 2.8 percent and a turnover rate of 7.8 percent in 2007.

Figure 36 shows the reasons why vacancies were hard-to-fill in optometry clinics. The top response for why vacancies were hard-to-fill was “applicants lack the qualifications we want.” The second highest response was “lack of applicants.” The third highest response was tied among “company/industry doesn’t pay enough,” “job entails shift work of undesirable hours,” “too much competition from other employers,” and “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.”

Optometry Clinics Defined

An institution, building, or part of a building where patients receive optometric services including examination of the eye and prescription of corrective measures for insufficiencies or abnormal conditions of the visual processes of the eye, except surgery.

Figure 36
Optometry Clinics– Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Pharmacy

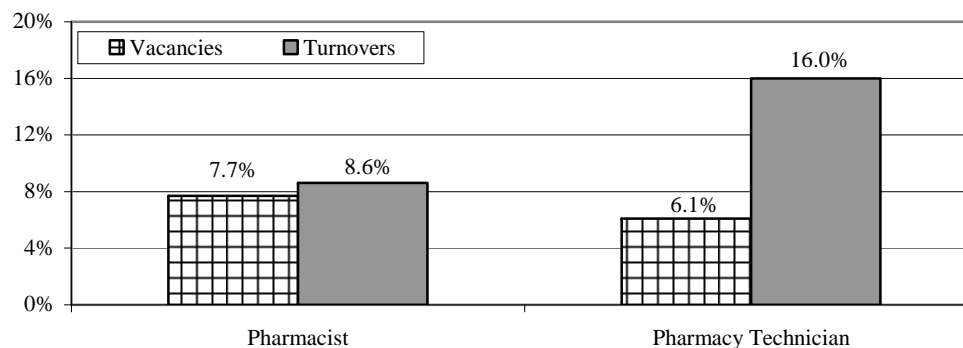
Out of the 272 pharmacies surveyed in South Dakota, 191 returned their surveys for a return rate of 70.2 percent. Figure 37 shows health care professionals that are employed in pharmacies. They include pharmacist and pharmacy technician. The position with the highest vacancy rate was pharmacist with 7.7 percent, followed by pharmacy technician with 6.1 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was pharmacy technician with 16 percent, followed by pharmacist with 8.6 percent. Overall, in 2007, pharmacies had 6.9 percent of budgeted vacancies and 12.2 percent of turnovers. This was the first year pharmacies were surveyed.

Figure 38 shows the responses why vacancies were hard-to-fill in pharmacies. The top response was “lack of applicants.” The second highest response was “applicants lack the qualifications we want.” The third highest response was “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.”

Pharmacy Defined

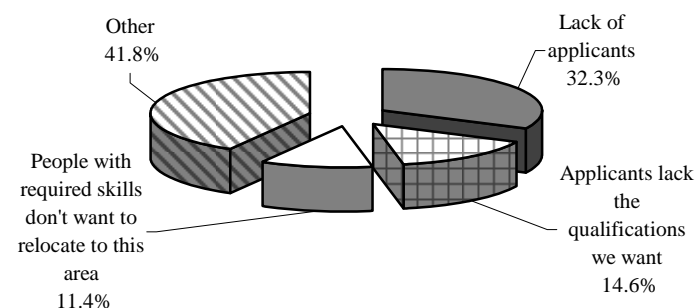
A location where drugs are dispensed and pharmaceutical care is provided.

Figure 37
Pharmacies – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 38
Pharmacies – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Correctional Health Facilities

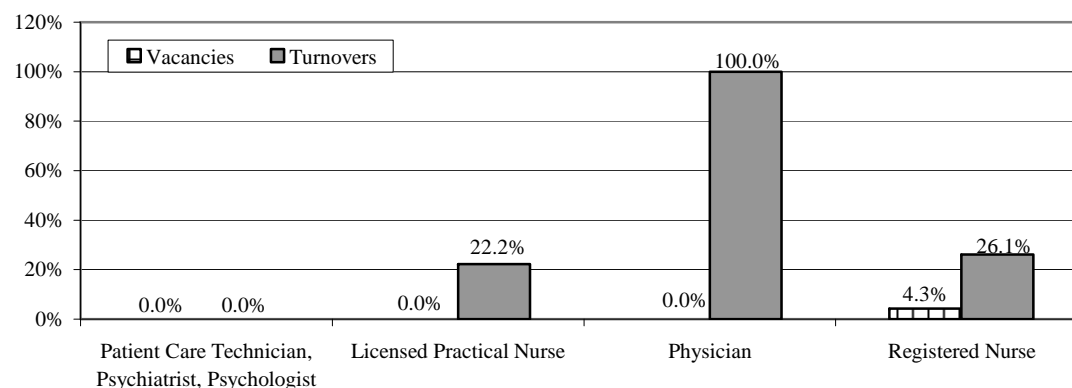
All four of the correctional health facilities in South Dakota returned their surveys for a return rate of 100 percent. Figure 39 shows health care professionals that are employed in correctional health facilities. They include licensed practical nurse, patient care technician, physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, registered nurse, and radiological technician. The position with the highest vacancy rate was registered nurse with 4.3 percent, while the positions with the lowest vacancy rate was patient care technician, psychiatrist, psychologist, licensed practical nurse, and physician all with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was physician with 100 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were patient care technician, psychiatrist, and psychologist all with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, correctional health facilities had 2.3 percent of budgeted vacancies and 20.9 percent of turnovers. This was the first year correctional health facilities were surveyed.

Figure 40 shows the responses why vacancies were hard-to-fill. The top response was “job entails shift work of undesirable hours.” The second highest response was tied among “lack of applicants,” “too much competition from other employers,” “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.”

Correctional Health Facilities Defined

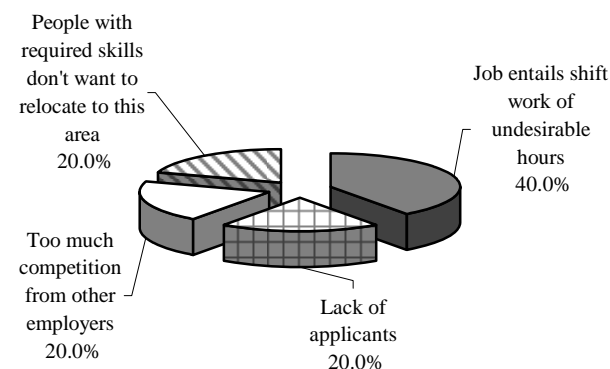
The delivery of health care services within the state’s adult and juvenile correctional facilities.

Figure 39
Correctional Health Facilities – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records
Note: There were only part-time radiological technicians (3) in prison health in 2007.

Figure 40
Correctional Health Facilities – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Renal End-Stage Facilities

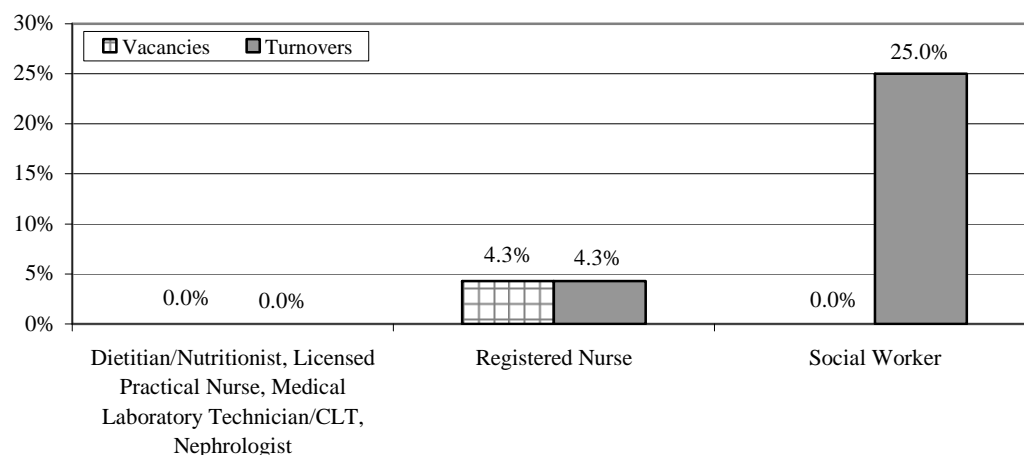
Out of the 24 renal end-stage facilities surveyed in South Dakota, 22 returned their surveys for a return rate of 91.7 percent. Figure 41 shows health care professionals that are employed in renal end-stage facilities. The position with the highest vacancy rate was registered nurse with 4.3 percent, while the positions with the lowest vacancy rate were dietitian/nutritionist, licensed practical nurse, medical laboratory technician/CLT, nephrologist, and social worker all with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was social worker with 25 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were dietitian/nutritionist, licensed practical nurse, medical laboratory technician/CLT, and nephrologist all with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, renal end-stage facilities had 3.4 percent of budgeted vacancies and 4.5 percent of turnovers, while in 2006, they had 6.9 percent of budgeted vacancies and 5.8 percent of turnovers.

Figure 42 shows the responses why vacancies were hard-to-fill in renal end-stage facilities. The top response for why vacancies were hard-to-fill was “applicants lack the qualifications we want.” The second highest response was tied among “lack of applicants,” “job entails shift work of undesirable hours,” and “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.”

Renal End-Stage Facility Defined

A facility that provides staff-assisted hemodialysis services in an outpatient setting. May also provide peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis training.

Figure 41
Renal End-Stage Facilities – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers

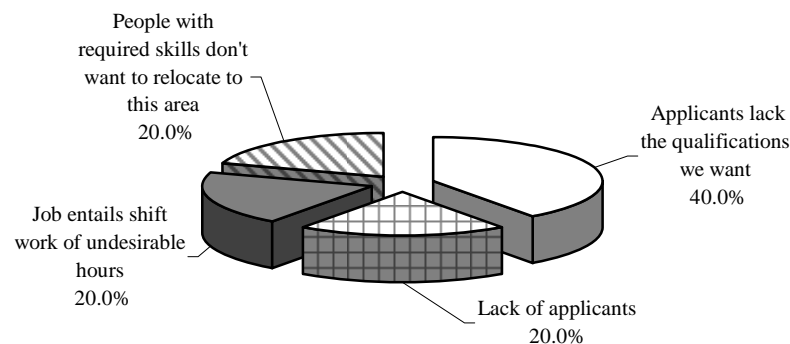


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: There were no physical therapists and physical therapist assistants in renal end-stage facilities in 2007.

There were only part-time medical laboratory technologist/CLT (1), physician (1), psychologist (1), psychiatrist (1) in renal end-stage facilities in 2007.

Figure 42
Renal End-Stage Facilities – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Rural Health Clinics

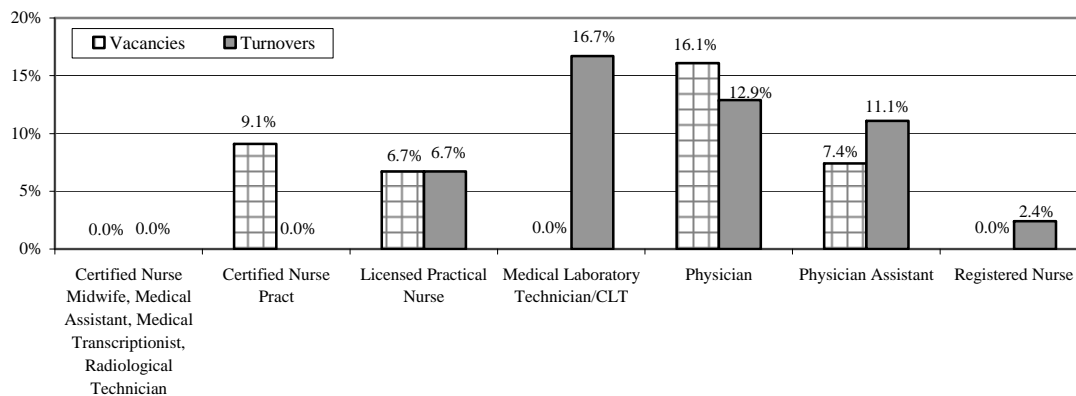
Out of the 62 rural health clinics in South Dakota, 46 returned their surveys for a return rate of 74.2 percent. Figure 43 shows health care professionals that are employed in rural health clinics. The position with the highest vacancy rate was physician with 16.1 percent, while the positions with the lowest vacancy rate were certified nurse midwife, medical assistant, medical transcriptionist, radiological technician, medical laboratory technician/CLT, and registered nurse all with 0 percent. The position with the highest turnover rate was medical laboratory technician/CLT with 16.7 percent, while the positions with the lowest turnover rate were certified nurse midwife, medical assistant, medical transcriptionist, radiological technician, and certified nurse practitioner all with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, rural health clinics had 5.7 percent of budgeted vacancies and 6.3 percent of turnovers, while in 2006 they had 16.6 percent of budgeted vacancies and 7.3 percent of turnovers

Figure 44 shows the reasons why vacancies were hard-to-fill in rural health clinics. The top response for why vacancies were hard-to-fill was “lack of applicants.” The second highest response was “people with required skills don’t want to relocate to this area.” The third highest response was “applicants lack the qualifications we want.”

Rural Health Clinic Defined

A clinic that receives increased Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement to help ensure the provision of primary care services to rural and underserved areas.

Figure 43
Rural Health Clinics – Percent of Vacancies and Turnovers

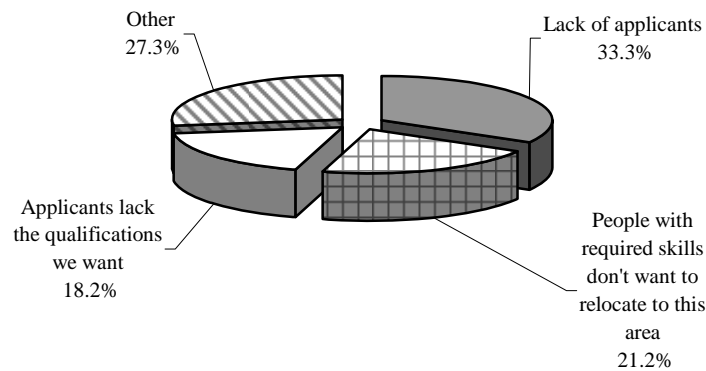


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: There were no audiologist, cardiovascular technician, cardiovascular technologists, certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, medical technologist, radiation therapist, respiratory therapist, speech pathologist/SLP in rural health clinics in 2007.

There were only part-time diagnostic medical sonographer/ultrasonographer (1), nuclear medical technologist (1), occupational therapist (1), physical therapist (1), radiological technologist(1) in rural health clinics in 2007.

Figure 44
Rural Health Clinics – Responses to Why Vacancies Were Hard-to-Fill



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

